CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is intended to cover some information related to the procedures or steps in conducting the research. In this chapter, there are five points presented namely research design, research subject, research procedure, data analysis, and trustworthiness of data.

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari (2004), research design is a conceptual structure that constitutes blueprint to obtain and analyze the research data. In this current study, the writer needs to select an appropriate research design for the research. The writer wants to investigate the phenomenon that happens in peer feedback area in the writing class. The data that the writer wants to investigate is related to opinions, preference and perception. Due to this reason, the research ascertains to use qualitative research design. Qualitative research is done by analyzing words rather than numbers, and by reporting the detailed views of the people who have been studied (Angrosino, 2007). A descriptive method in this research is used to interpret the data obtained by the qualitative approach of question form which has been disseminated and processed. The study results are then interpreted by using description.

3.2 Research Subject

As the source of research data, research participants or the subject have a significant role in the research. The writer used purposive sampling because not all the students have the same experience. The criteria in selecting the research subject are 1) they are students in non-English Language Education
Department 2) they have an experience in giving peer feedback without using rubric. These subjects are the students who are in the second semester university students which consisted of 30 students in the class. The students consist of 10 males and 20 females. The students are in the same age that the average is 20 years old.

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

The technique that writer used in this research is survey. According to Latief (2016) survey research is mostly used to describe opinions, attitudes, preferences, and perceptions of people of interest to the researcher. To get data in the research, the writer needs to find a suitable tool or instrument. The instruments used to obtain the data in this study were questionnaire (appendix 2) and interview guideline (appendix 3) also the students’ work (appendix 5). The questionnaire was in form of open ended question (not multiple question) in which the students are asked to write narratives. They are utilized to find out what aspects that students’ consider in their peer feedback practices and how the students perceive the existence of rubric in giving peer feedback.

Validity testing of the instrument was also done to know whether it can measure what is intended to measure to gain correct decision in designing the instrument (Russell & Airasian, 2008). The validity testing is conducted through expert validation. It is done to justify the instrument. The experts here are chosen based on the criteria of having an expertise in the area of 1) assessment and 2) research of English Language Education. Those are Mr. Estu Widodo and Ms. Aninda Nidhommil Hima.
3.3.2 Procedure

To carry out the data, first the writer prepared the instruments such as questionnaire, scoring rubric and also some questions to be used in interview session. Then, distribute the questionnaire through Google Form and collects the data from the entire participants. After that, the writer conducted the interview to confirm the participants’ response on the questionnaire. Finally the interview transcription was constructed and also the students’ work containing feedbacks from their peers were also collected.

3.4 Data Analysis

The qualitative data has four stages of data analysis, organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing, and drawing conclusion (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010).

1. Organizing and familiarizing

At first, the researcher needs to be familiar with the data by read the data from the questionnaire and re-listening the data interview.

2. Coding and data reducing

Coding is used to develop the concepts from raw data. The coding is intended to identify the research result. Then, the research classifies the data into important and unimportant information. The researcher reduces the data which is not suitable with the research problem.

3. Interpreting and representing

The researcher present the research’s result in descriptive detail along with some supporting theories related to the result.

4. Drawing the conclusion
At the end, after passing all the stages, the researcher will make the conclusion of the research.

This research uses the framework like in picture to minimize the use of time in research and also to make the clear explanation.

This current research used the procedure of analyzing the data iteratively which is presented as follows:

1. Checking the clarity and completeness of data.
2. Organizing and familiarizing the same participant answer such as statement, perception and other keyword from questionnaire and interview.
3. Analyzing the data from the questionnaire and if the data have a missing information the researcher do the interview guideline and do the analyzing again.
4. Coding the participant statement from the questionnaire and interview that can summarize the data.

5. Coding the feedback stated in the students’ works.

6. Interpreting the result of the data from several supporting theories related to the result.

7. Drawing the conclusion of the data

3.5 Trustworthiness of Data

To obtain the trustworthiness, the writer used the triangulation technique. Triangulation is a technique of examining the data by utilizing everything outside the data to check back or as a comparison of data that has been obtained (Moleong, 2010). It is intended to ensure and develop the validity of data that has been collected. Data triangulation is to extract data from several different data sources to obtain similar data. This is done to solidify the data that has been obtained so that no doubts the truth (Patton, 2001).

The use of data triangulation is concerned more than one instrument used in the same research setting to avoid observer bias and provide checks on the reliability of the observations or extend the research time to find out more phenomena. In this current study writer collect the data by using multiple methods which is questionnaire and interview also from the students’ work. After the writer analyze the questionnaire, it means that after the writer analyze the data from the questionnaire and the writer find any weaknesses or any missing information from the questionnaire then the writer can confirm or clarify the participant’s responses through interview.
To strengthen the data or to confirm the data obtained before, the writer also checked the feedback that the students gave to their peers.